S-232 CLARENCE CROCKETT (skipjack) Wenona, Maryland

CLARENCE CROCKETT is a 44.6' long two-sail bateau, or V-bottomed deadrise type of centerboard sloop, commonly referred to as a skipjack. She has a beam of 14.7', a depth of 3.0', and a net registered tonnage of 7. She carries a typical skipjack rig of jib-headed mainsail and a single large jib with a club on its foot. Built in 1908 in Deep Creek, Virginia following traditional Bay-area design and construction methods, CLARENCE CROCKETT is significant as being one of the 35 surviving traditional Chesapeake Bay skipjacks and a member of the last commercial sailing fleet in the United States. CLARENCE CROCKETT is of special interest as being one of the 19 surviving working skipjacks to have been built previous to 1912.

Maryland Historical Trust te Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE yes no Entered in N.R. 5/14/85

CHESAPEAKE BAY SKIPJACK FLEET THEMATIC GROUP

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4.					names an	d mailing ad	dresse	s of <u>all</u> owners)
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street (& numbe	er				telep	hone no	784-2668
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Survey No. S-232

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Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This vessel is a 44.6'-long two-sail bateau, or V-bottomed deadrise type of centerboard sloop, commonly referred to as a skipjack. She was built in 1908 in Deep Creek, Virginia and has sailed in the oyster-dredging fleet since then. She is built in typical Bay fashion using cross-planked construction methods. She has a beam of 14.7' and a depth of 3.0' with a net registered tonnage of 7. She carries a typical skipjack rig of jib-headed mainsail and large jib. The vessel has a longhead (clipper) bow and a square transom stern. The wooden hull is painted the traditional white and is sheathed with metal against ice at the waterline.

This vessel has a longhead bow with a straight, slightly raking stem and a square, or transom, stern. The transom is steeply raking with the rudder hung outboard on pintles and a jig for the pushboat to the starboard side. There are guards on the hull to protect it from the dredges.

The single mast is slightly raked aft and finished bright. The mast is rigged with double shrouds, adjusted by turnbuckles rather than the more traditional deadeyes, a forestay, and a jibstay. There is a topping lift leading to the end of the boom, which is jawed to the mast. Both mainsail and jib are furled by means of lazyjacks. The mainsail is jib-headed and laced to the boom. The large jib carries a club on its foot. The bowsprit, rigged with double chain bobstays and chain bowsprit shrouds. is slightly bowed down and is painted white. In addition to its sail rig the skipjack carries a motorized pushboat, suspended over the stern on davits.

The vessel is flush-decked with several deck structures. These include: a wheel-box located against the after rail' a cabin trunk with an added "doghouse" with six small horizontal windows and a full-length door; and a small fore hatch. The cabin has a single round port on either side. There is a box covering the winder engines and a sampson post, with winch heads, on the foredeck. The deck is surrounded by a low pinrail atop a solid lograil forward, and a higher pinrail aft. The boat is open amidships where the dredges come aboard over rollers. Other gear includes oyster dredging equipment—dredges, winders, and winder engines.

The vessel is painted white with a red stripe beneath the guards on the hull. The box over the winders is painted green. Trailboards, mounted on the longhead, are blue with red trim and carry the vessel's name as well as a flag-shield and diamond-shaped lozenges as decoration. The name is also carried in black letters on the bows.

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Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This vessel is significant as being one of the 35 surviving traditional Chesapeake Bay skipjacks and a member of the last commercial sailing fleet in the United States. Out of a fleet of hundreds of skipjacks that worked Bay waters in the early years of this century, today only this small number remain to carry on the tradition of working sail.

The skipjack evolved as a distinct type of Bay vessel in the 1890's as a cheaper-to-construct alternative to the earlier bugeyes and other traditional framed craft, in a riod when shipbuilding costs were rising and the oyster catch was diminishing. The type was devised by enlarging (to 25 to 60 feet) the hull of the ordinary, unframed, square-sterned Bay crabbing skiff, and giving it a deadrise bottom, a-deck, a cabin, and a sloop rig. The result—with its unframed, hard chine, cross-planked, v-bottom-proved inexpensive to build, easy to repair, and could be constructed by a competent house carpenter. Skipjacks were specifically designed as oyster dredge boats, with wide beams and low freeboard lending stability and providing a large working space on deck. The single masted rig, with sharp-headed mainsail and large jib, was easy to handle, powerful in light winds, and handy in coming about quickly for another pass over the oyster beds.

The Maryland oyster season begins November 1 and ends March 15. Skipjacks must dredge under sail on all days except Mondays and Tuesdays, when they are allowed to use their motorized pushboat for dredging. The pushboat, normally carried on davits at the stern, is lowered into the water and literally "pushes" the skipjack along from behind, the nose of the pushboat resting against a "jig" on the stern of the skipjack. The pushboat can also legally be used to get the skipjack to and from the oyster beds each day. Each skipjack's crew is made up of the captain, who is often also the owner, and five

CLARENCE CROCKETT is of interest as being one of the older skipjacks still dredging in the Chesapeake fleet. She was built in 1908 in Deep Creek, Virginia following traditional Bay-area design and construction methods. She has worked in the oyster-dredging fleet since her building and is presently based at Deal Island. The vessel is one of the 21 surviving working skipjacks to have been built previous to 1912, although, like the

ner members of the fleet, she has been much repaired over the years. A most recent audition includes an added "doghouse" with windows and a full-length door, an improvement designed to make the helm more comfortable for the skipper.

See Thematic Group nomination cover form, Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data	
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11. Form Prepared By	code
Radcliffe Maritime Museum ganization Maryland Historical Society	date May, 1984
eet&number 201 West Monument Street	
ortown Baltimore	telephone (301) 685-3750
	state Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust Shaw House 21 State Circle Anne-plis, Maryland 21401 (30. 269-2438

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No. 2002325733

DOE __yes __no

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1. Na	ıme	(indicate pr	eferred name)		7
historic	CLAREN	ICE CROCKETT			
and/or comm	non				
2. Lo	catio	n			7.
street & num	nber				not for publication
city, town	Wenona		vicinity of	congressional district	
state	Marylan	ıd	county	Somerset	
3. Cla	assifi	cation			
Category — district — building — structure — site X object	(s) re t Publi i	ership public private poth c Acquisition n process peing considered ot applicable	Status _X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible Yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agricultureX commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Ow	vner	of Prope	'ty (give names a	nd mailing addresses	of <u>all</u> owners)
name	Captain	Loudy Horner			
street & num	ber			telephone no	.: 784-2668
city, town	Wenona		state	and zip code Maryl	and 21870
5. Lo	catio	n of Lega	al Description	on	
courthouse, r	registry of	deeds, etc.			liber
street & numi	ber				folio
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6. Re	pres	entation	in Existing	Historical Surve	eys
title					
date				federal state	county local
pository for	r survey re	cords			
city, town				state	
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7. Description

Survey No. S-232

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			. 82	
Period prehistoric 1400–1499			economics ilterature mulitary music exploration/settlement philosophy	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarlan theater x transportation other (specify)
Specific	dates	1908	Builder/Architect Unknown	
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Survey No.

S = 232

8. Significance

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This vessel is significant as being one of the 36 surviving traditional Chesapeake Bay skipjacks and a member of the last commercial sailing fleet in the United States. Out of a fleet of hundreds of skipjacks that worked Bay waters in the early years of this century, today only this small number remain to carry on the tradition of working sail.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. S-232

Howard I. Chapelle, American Small Sailing Craft (New York: W.W. Norton, 1951)

H.I. Chapelle, Chesapeake Bay Skipjacks (St. Michaels, Md: CBMM, n.d.)

10. G	eograp	hical Data				
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11. Fo	rm Pre	pared By				
name/title	Anne Witt	y/ M.E. Hayward		-		
organization	Maryland H	istorical Society		date	5/84	
street & numbe		teleph	one 685–3750)		
city or town	Baltimo	re		state	Maryland 2	21201

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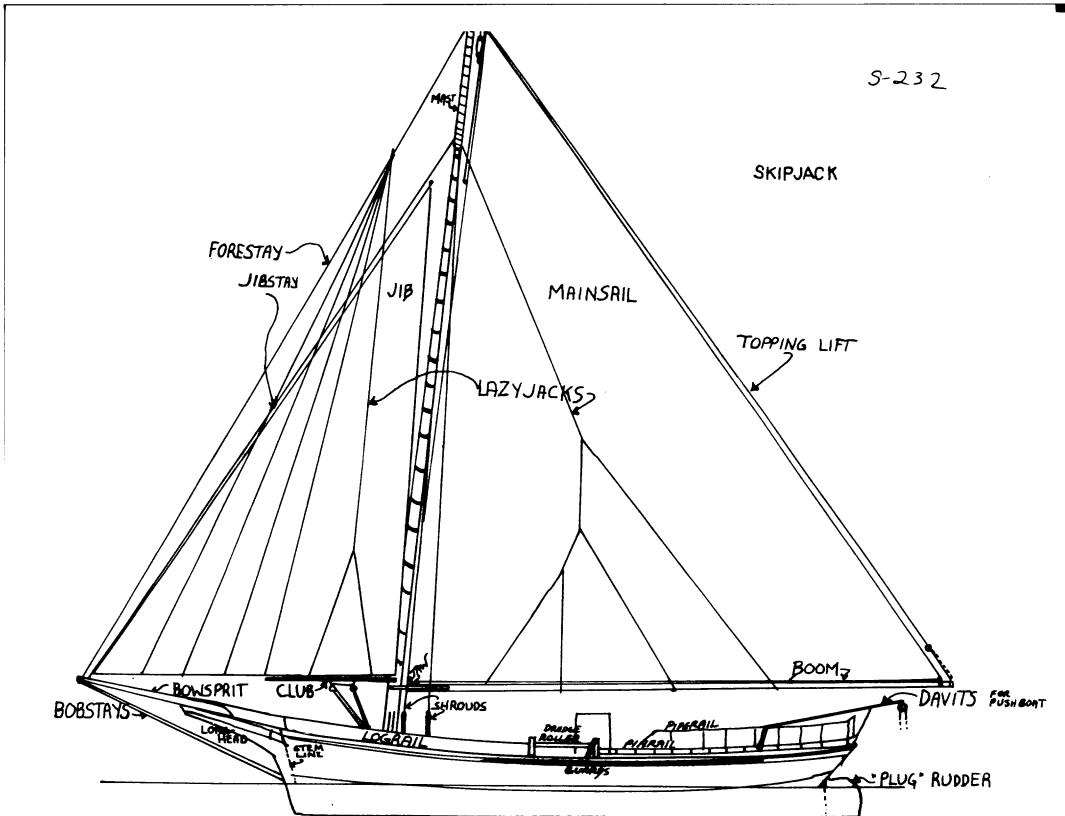
Maryland Historical Trust

Shaw House

21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438





CLARENCE CROCKETT Wenona, Md

port side - under sail M.C. Wootton 11/83



CLARENCE CROCKETT Wenona, Md

starboard side M.C. Wootton 10/83



CLARENCE CROCKETT Wenona, Md

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M.C. Wootton 10/83



CLARENCE CROCKETT Wenona, Md

port stern M.C. Wootton 10/83